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## **EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE**

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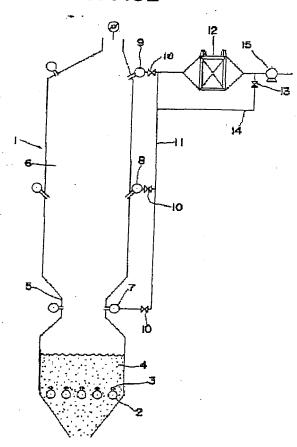
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TITLE

STABLE COMBUSTION IN

INCINERATOR



ABSTRACT: PURPOSE: To reduce unburnt CO in an exhaust gas and to make it harmless by a method wherein oxygen contained in air for secondary combustion is activated and then the air is introduced into a free board part.

> CONSTITUTION: A fluidized bed 4 of silica grain or the like is formed in the lower part of a fluidized bed combustion furnace 1. Matters to be incinerated which are charged are dried, decomposed and combusted by air for primary combustion being introduced and thereby an inflammable primary combustion gas is formed. Air for secondary combustion being introduced from header tubes 7, 8 and 9, the inflammable gas is combusted completely in a free board part 6 located above and is discharged. On the occasion, the air for secondary combustion to be introduced into the free board part 6 is passed through a corona discharge space so that oxygen contained therein be activated, and thereafter it is introduced into the free board part 6 and combusted stably. By making the air for secondary combustion contain ozone and by activating the oxygen contained, in this way, the combustion reactivity of CO formed in the fluidized bed 4 can be made excellent and harmful constituents in an exhaust gas, such as unburnt CO and dioxin, can be reduced.

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#### **CLAIMS**

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Form the fluid beds, such as a silica grain, in the furnace lower part, and the object thrown in destroyed by fire is dried by the primary combustion air introduced. In the combustion method of the fluid bed incinerator which decomposes and burns, forms inflammable primary combustion gas, introduces the air for the secondary combustion in the upper freeboard section, is made to carry out the perfect combustion of the aforementioned inflammable gas, and is discharged The stable-combustion method in the incinerator characterized by introducing into the freeboard section after making the air for the secondary combustion introduced into the freeboard section pass through corona discharge space and activating content oxygen.

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#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[Industrial Application] this invention relates to the combustion method of the fluid bed incinerator used for incineration of a municipal solid waste, sludge, industrial waste, etc. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] By the primary combustion air introduced into the furnace lower part in the object which forms the fluid beds, such as a silica grain, and is thrown in destroyed by fire, it dries and decomposes, and this fluid bed incinerator burns, forms inflammable primary combustion gas, and has the advantage which is the thing of the form which carries out perfect combustion with the air for the secondary combustion in the upper freeboard section, and can incinerate comparatively a lot of contaminants with high combustion efficiency.

[0003] In this incinerator, in order to suppress generating of the detrimental dioxin in the freeboard section, it is a guideline (Ministry of Health and Welfare notification) to set the content for unburnt [ CO ] to 50 ppm or less as a combustion temperature of 800 degrees C or more 2 seconds or more in the case of the National Federation of Consultative Assemblies of Civil Liberties Commissioners furnace about the residence time in the freeboard section of the inflammable gas which occurred with the fluid

[0004] However, in fact, by the amount of the contaminant thrown in, and change of a calorie, since the amount of combustible gas generated with the fluid bed is changed rapidly and the piston style with the ideal flow of the gas of the freeboard section does not become, the dead space of latus capacity exists in freeboard circles, and observance of the above-mentioned operating condition is difficult.

[0005] Therefore, various cures are proposed from the former.

[0006] For example, by adjusting the entrainment position of the air for the secondary combustion blown into a freeboard, the direction of an entrainment, and entrainment speed to JP,2-140501,B, efficient combustion is measured according to the active turbulent-mixing effect with combustible gas, and reduction of a unburnt gas is aimed at.

[0007] Moreover, the attempt which improves flammability is also performed by heating beforehand the air for the secondary combustion introduced into the freeboard section.

[0008] It is common for there to be a limitation also in such various kinds of attempts, and for the present condition to be that sufficient efforts are not bearing fruit, to enlarge the freeboard section, and to lengthen the residence time.

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] The purpose of this invention is to raise a combustion efficiency with the air for the secondary combustion in the freeboard section of this fluid bed incinerator, and complete the policy for reducing and making harmless a part for unburnt [ in exhaust gas / CO ].

[Means for Solving the Problem] this invention forms the fluid beds, such as a silica grain, in the furnace lower part, and dries the object thrown in destroyed by fire by the primary combustion air introduced. In the combustion method of the fluid bed incinerator which decomposes and burns, forms inflammable primary combustion gas, introduces the air for the secondary combustion in the upper freeboard section, is made to carry out the perfect combustion of the aforementioned inflammable gas, and is discharged After passing corona discharge space for the air for the secondary combustion introduced into the freeboard section, making ozone contain as this result and activating content oxygen, it is the stable-combustion method made to introduce

[0011] It is convenient on a facility to make the air for the secondary combustion introduced into a freeboard contain ozone, to form corona discharge space in the upstream of the entrainment mouth of the air for the secondary combustion as a concrete means for activating content oxygen, and to let the air for the secondary combustion pass to this space.

[0012] It can also use together with the cure against unburnt CO, such as blowing the air for the secondary combustion into multi-stage, facing carrying out this invention and taking the long residence time of the aforementioned freeboard section. [0013]

[Function] By making the air for the secondary combustion contain ozone, and activating content oxygen, CO combustionreaction nature formed in the fluid bed can be improved, and unburnt [ in exhaust gas / CO ] and content of an injurious ingredient like dioxin can be reduced. [0014]

[Example] Drawing 1 shows the example of equipment for carrying out this invention.

[0015] In this drawing, 1 shows a fluid bed incinerator furnace body, and the fluidized-bed-combustion section 4 is formed in the lower part of the primary combustion air introduced through the aeration nozzle 3 from the header pipe 2 for primary combustion-air introduction, the freeboard section 6 which has the furnace converging section 5 forms above this fluidized-bedcombustion section 4 -- having -- \*\*\*\* -- this freeboard section 6 -- the furnace converging section 5 -- the air introduction header pipe 7 for the lower-berth secondary combustion, and a mid gear — the middle — the air introduction header pipe 8 for the secondary combustion -- near the \*\*\*\*, the air introduction header pipe 9 for the upper case secondary combustion is further attached through the distributing valve 10, respectively The corona discharge equipment 12 which lets the air for the secondary combustion pass is formed in the upper portion of the common introduction pipe 11 to the air introduction header pipes 7, 8, and 9 for the secondary combustion of each of these stages with the bypass piping 14 through the valve 13, 15 lets

the inside of corona discharge equipment 12 pass, and shows air BUROA for blowing the air for the secondary combustion into each level of the freeboard section 6 from each header pipes 7, 8, and 9.

[0016] The municipal solid waste was dropped at a rate of 2 Ton/h under the operating condition with a fluid bed temperature [ of the incinerator shown in drawing 1 / of 700 degrees C ], and a combustion chamber temperature of 850 degrees C. Corona discharge equipment 12 was operated, the electric charge of the amount of 45kv was carried out to the air for the introductory secondary combustion, and the air for the secondary combustion which contains ozone 0.3% was introduced from the introductory header pipes 7, 8, and 9 of each position of the lower berth, the middle, and an upper case.

[0017] As a result of measuring the unburnt CO concentration of the freeboard outlet section, when CO concentration in one daily mean compared in the state of the case where an electric charge is carried out, and the non-electric charge, it decreased to about 30% at the time of a non-electric charge at the time of an electric charge, and it was reduced to 42% at the time of a non-electric charge also with peak value.

[0018] Next, for energy saving, the electric charge was carried out only to the air for the upper case secondary combustion, and it experimented on it. As compared with the case where this result supplies the air for the electric charge secondary combustion to the three aforementioned steps, CO concentration increased slightly, it is a request, CO concentration was reduced about 30% to about 70% at the time of a non-electric charge, and it became clear that there is effect sufficient also by the electric charge of only the air blown into an upper case.

[0019] Although CO1 daily-mean concentration was almost the same till 2 seconds when the length of the duct from corona discharge equipment 12 to an introductory header pipe was changed and it next experimented in the attainment time to the entrainment section on the parameter, in 5 seconds, the effect was understood are desirable near the introductory header pipe, when it turned out [ few ] that there is nothing and corona discharge equipment 12 had been arranged.

[Effect of the Invention] The following effects are done so by this invention.

[0021] (1) Regardless of the amount of the inflammable gas which occurs with the fluid bed, combustion with the air for the secondary combustion in the freeboard section is stable, and the unburnt CO gas concentration in exhaust gas and dioxin concentration are halved.

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#### **DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The example of equipment for carrying out this invention is shown.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Fluid Bed Incinerator Furnace Body 2 Header Pipe for Primary Combustion-Air Introduction
- 3 Aeration Nozzle 4 Fluidized-Bed-Combustion Section
- 5 Furnace Converging Section 6 Freeboard Section
- 7 Air Introduction Header Pipe for Lower-Berth Secondary Combustion
- 8 Second Middle Combustion-Air Introduction Header Pipe
- 9 Air Introduction Header Pipe for Upper Case Secondary Combustion
- 10 Distributing Valve 11 Common Introduction Pipe
- 12 Corona Discharge Equipment 13 Valve
- 14 Bypass Piping 15 Air BUROA

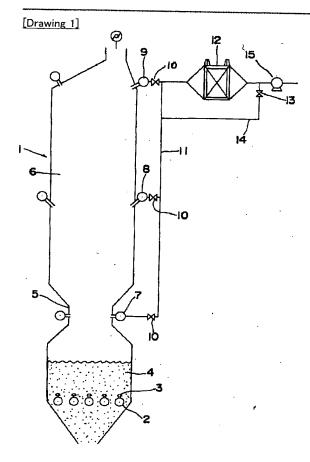
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#### **DRAWINGS**



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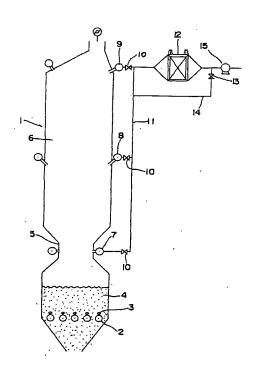
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(54) 【発明の名称】 焼却炉における安定燃焼方法

#### (57)【要約】

【目的】 流動床焼却炉のフリーボード部における二次燃焼用空気による燃焼効果を上げて、排ガス中の未燃CO分を低減し、無害化するための方策の提供。

【構成】 炉下部に珪石粒等の流動床を形成し、投入される被焼却物を導入される一次燃焼用空気によって乾燥、分解、燃焼して可燃性の一次燃焼ガスを形成し、その上方のフリーボード部において二次燃焼用空気を導入して前記可燃性ガスを完全燃焼させて排出する流動床焼却炉の燃焼方法において、二次燃焼用空気の吹き込み口の上流側に、コロナ放電空間を形成し、との空間に二次燃焼用空気を通し二次燃焼用空気にオゾンを含有せしめて含有酸素を活性化する。これによって、流動床において形成されるCO燃焼反応性を良くし、排ガス中の未燃CO、ダイオキシンのような有害成分を低減させる。



#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 炉下部に珪石粒等の流動床を形成し、投入される被焼却物を導入される一次燃焼用空気によって乾燥、分解、燃焼して可燃性の一次燃焼ガスを形成し、その上方のフリーボード部において二次燃焼用空気を導入して前記可燃性ガスを完全燃焼させて排出する流動床焼却炉の燃焼方法において、フリーボード部に導入する二次燃焼用空気をコロナ放電空間を通過せしめて含有酸素を活性化した後フリーボード部に導入することを特徴とする焼却炉における安定燃焼方法。

#### 【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、都市ごみ、汚泥、産業 廃棄物等の焼却に使用する流動床焼却炉の燃焼方法に関 する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】この流動床焼却炉は、炉下部に珪石粒等の流動床を形成し、投入される被焼却物を導入される一次燃焼用空気によって乾燥、分解、燃焼して可燃性の一次燃焼ガスを形成し、その上方のフリーボード部におい 20 て二次燃焼用空気によって完全燃焼させる形式のもので、比較的多量のごみ類を高い燃焼効率で焼却できる利点がある。

【0003】この焼却炉において、フリーボード部での有害なダイオキシンの発生を抑えるために、流動床で発生した可燃性ガスのフリーボード部における滞留時間を全連炉の場合2秒以上、燃焼温度800℃以上として、未燃CO分の含有量を50ppm以下とすることがガイドライン(厚生省通達)となっている。

【0004】しかし、実際には、投入されるごみの量とカロリーの変動によって流動床で発生する可燃ガス量が急激に変動し、また、フリーボード部のガスの流れが理想的なピストン流とはならないため、フリーボード部内には広い容積の死空間が存在し、上記の操業条件の遵守は困難である。

【0005】そのため、従来から種々の対策が提案されている。

【0006】たとえば特公平2-140501号公報には、フリーボードに吹き込む二次燃焼用空気の吹き込み位置、吹き込み方向、吹き込み速度を調整することにより、可燃ガスとの活発な乱流混合効果により効率的な燃焼を計り、未燃ガスの低減を図っている。

【0007】また、フリーボード部に導入される二次燃 焼用空気を予熱することにより燃焼性を向上する試みも 行われている。

【0008】このような各種の試みにも限界があり、十分な成果が上がっていないのが現状であり、フリーボード部を大きくし、滞留時間を長くしているのが、一般的である。

[0009]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明の目的は、かかる流動床焼却炉のフリーボード部における二次燃焼用空気による燃焼効果を上げて、排ガス中の未燃CO分を低減し、無害化するための方策を完成することにある。 【0010】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、炉下部に珪石 粒等の流動床を形成し、投入される被焼却物を導入され る一次燃焼用空気によって乾燥、分解、燃焼して可燃性 の一次燃焼ガスを形成し、その上方のフリーボード部に おいて二次燃焼用空気を導入して前記可燃性ガスを完全 燃焼させて排出する流動床焼却炉の燃焼方法において、 フリーボード部に導入する二次燃焼用空気をコロナ放電 空間を通過させて、との結果としてオゾンを含有せしめ て、含有酸素を活性化した後フリーボードに導入させる 安定燃焼方法である。

【0011】フリーボードに導入される二次燃焼用空気にオゾンを含有せしめて、含有酸素を活性化するための具体的な手段としては、二次燃焼用空気の吹き込み口の上流側に、コロナ放電空間を形成し、この空間に二次燃焼用空気を通すことが設備上、好都合である。

【0012】本発明を実施するに際しては、前記のフリーボード部の滞留時間を長くとりつつ、二次燃焼用空気を多段に吹き込む等の未燃CO対策と併用することもできる。

[0013]

【作用】二次燃焼用空気にオゾンを含有せしめ、含有酸素を活性化することによって、流動床において形成されるCO燃焼反応性を良くし、排ガス中の未燃CO、ダイオキシンのような有害成分の含有を低減させることがで30 きる。

[0014]

【実施例】図 1 は本発明を実施するための装置例を示す。

【0015】同図において、1は流動床焼却炉炉体を示 し、その下部には一次燃焼用空気導入用へッダー管2か ら散気ノズル3を経て導入される一次燃焼用空気によっ て流動床燃焼部4が形成される。この流動床燃焼部4の 上方には、炉絞り部5を有するフリーボード部6が形成 されており、とのフリーボード部6には、炉絞り部5に 下段二次燃焼用空気導入ヘッダ管7、中央位置に中段二 次燃焼用空気導入ヘッダ管8、さらに炉頂近くには上段 二次燃焼用空気導入ヘッダ管9がそれぞれ分配弁10を 介して取付けられている。これらの各段の二次燃焼用空 気導入へッダ管7,8,9への共通導入管11の上流部. 分に二次燃焼用空気を通すコロナ放電装置12が、弁1 3を介してバイパス配管14と共に設けられている。1 5はコロナ放電装置12内を通して、フリーボード部6 の各レベルに各ヘッダ管7,8,9から二次燃焼用空気 を吹き込むためのエアブロアを示す。

50 【0016】図1に示す焼却炉の流動層温度700℃、

燃焼室温度850℃の操業条件の下で、都市ごみを2T on/hの割合で投下した。コロナ放電装置12を作動 して、導入二次燃焼用空気に、45kvの量を荷電せし め、下段、中段、上段の各位置の導入ヘッダ管7,8, 9から、オゾンを0.3%含有する二次燃焼用空気を導 入した。

[0017]荷電させた場合と無荷電の状態で、フリー ボード出口部の未燃C〇濃度を比較した結果、1日平均 でのCO濃度で比較すると、荷電時は無荷電時の約30 %に低減し、ピーク値でも無荷電時の42%に低減し た。

【0018】つぎに、省エネルギーのために、上段二次 燃焼用空気のみに荷電して実験した。この結果は、前記 の3段に荷電二次燃焼用空気を供給した場合と比較し て、C〇濃度は僅かに増加したのみで、C〇濃度は無荷 電時の約70%まで30%近く低減し、上段に吹き込ま れる空気だけの荷電でも十分な効果があることが判明し た。

[0019] つぎに、コロナ放電装置12から導入へッ ダ管までのダクトの長さを変え、吹き込み部までの到達 20 10 分配弁 時間をパラメータに実験したととろ、2秒まではCO1 日平均濃度はほぼ同じであったが、5秒では効果は少な\*

\*いないことが判り、コロナ放電装置12を配置する場 合、導入ヘッダ管の近傍が好ましいことが分かった。 [0020]

【発明の効果】本発明により以下の効果を奏する。

【0021】(1)流動床で発生する燃焼性ガスの量に 関係なく、フリーボード部での二次燃焼用空気による燃 焼が安定化し、排ガス中の未燃COガス濃度、ダイオキ シン濃度が半減する。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】 本発明を実施するための装置例を示す。 【符号の説明】

1 流動床焼却炉炉体

一次燃焼用空

気導入用ヘッダ管 散気ノズル

流動床燃焼部

炉絞り部

フリーボード

部

7 下段二次燃焼用空気導入ヘッダ管

8 中段二次燃焼用空気導入へッダ管

9 上段二次燃焼用空気導入へッダ管

11 共通導入管

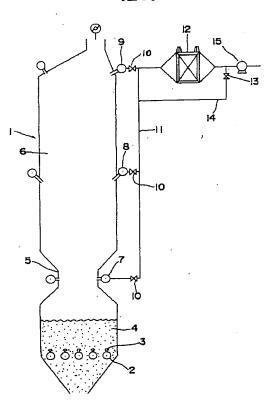
12 コロナ放電装置

13

14 バイパス配管

15 エアブロア

[図1]



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